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BUILD PHARMACEUTICAL, CHEMICAL FACTORIES;
 BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA IMPROVES HEALTH PROTECTION

NEW PHARMACEUTICAL FACTORY PUT IN OPERATION -- Sarajevo, Oslobodjenje, 27 Jun 51

On 25 July, the "Bosnalijek" (Bosnia Medical) Pharmaceutical and Chemical Products Factory was put in operation in Alipasin Most near Sarajevo. This is the first enterprise of its kind in Bosnia-Herzegovina which has many raw materials that may be used in producing medicines.

A Galenic laboratory has been put in operation in the factory to produce those medicines which druggists must prepare themselves, such as various salves, syrups, tinctures, and tablets. The new factory will produce sufficient quantities of these preparations to satisfy the needs of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The new factory was established in March and installed in the former oxygen factory in Alipasin Most, which has been renovated. To date new machinery has been obtained, old machinery repaired, and production tests completed. For special effort in getting the factory ready, the administrative council of the Economic Association has given monetary awards and written commendations to Nikola Kardos, director of the factory; Hasan Cizmici, warehouseman; and Muhamed Alatovic, section chief.

Bosnia-Herzegovina has only 80 drugstores, with slightly more than 100 pharmacists; even the srez towns do not have drugstores, and the small towns and industrial centers have practically none. Only 80 students from Bosnia-Herzegovina are attending the College of Pharmacy in Zagreb; 15 of these are in the first-year class.

Because of this shortage of pharmacy personnel, the "Bosnalijek" Factory will fulfill its function when drug dispensaries are established in the small towns. There, pharmacy assistants will be able to dispense ready-made medicines according to doctor's prescriptions.

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The factory was put in operation by Dr Anto Jamnicki, manager of the clinical hospital in Sarajevo.

"PLIVA" PHARMACEUTICAL FACTORY BUILDING SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE -- Zagreb, Borba, 24 Jul 51

Zagreb, 23 July -- The "Pliva" Pharmaceutical Factory in Zagreb is building a large scientific research institute, which will have 15 laboratories equipped with the most modern equipment and instruments. The institute, which should be completed in 1951, will make possible supervision over the quality of medicines.

In 1951 the factory began producing "novofenarsan" [phenarsone sulfoxylate?], used for treating syphilis. A unit for the production of hormone preparations was recently completed. The production of hormones will be increased in 1951. The factory is also producing "tetramonid" [trade name?] which is used in the treatment of high blood pressure. Tetramonid is being produced in large quantities, the laboratory procedure having been worked out by Engineers Eugen Gustak and Ivan Gustak. The factory also produces "antinimid" [trade name?], which is already being used by clinics.

The "Pliva" Factory produces about 150 pharmaceutical preparations and medicines, 20 basic pharmaceutical chemicals, almost 30 kinds of inorganic chemicals, and 80 reagents. The factory exports silver nitrate, some inorganic salts, and other preparations to the US, the Middle East, and Scandinavian countries.

Factory analysts have discovered a means of replacing some imported raw materials with domestic materials. Imported chloroform, for instance, has been replaced by "trikloretil" [trichlormethane?], important in the production of vitamin C. Procedures have also been introduced for producing sulfacetimide, needed for producing eye drops.

BUILD NEW CHEMICAL FACTORY IN PODGORICA -- Ljubljana, Slovenski Porocevalec, 29 Jul 51

The "Gradisa" (Construction) Enterprise recently began work on the "Belinka" Chemical Factory in Podgorica near Sv. Jakob, not far from Ljubljana. The new factory, the only one of its kind in Yugoslavia, will produce peroxide in various concentrations, and will satisfy the entire requirements of Yugoslav industry and internal trade. Peroxide was previously imported.

All the factory equipment has been received as reparations from Germany. The first two buildings, the warehouse, and workshop will be completed in 1951. Other installations will be completed in 1952.

REDUCE MALARIA, TYPHUS CASES -- Sarajevo, Oslobodjenje, 29 Jun 51

Widespread activity by health authorities has practically eliminated malaria in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Before the war about 100,000 persons contracted malaria every year; in 1950 there were only 50 cases of malaria. Health authorities estimate that the eradication of malaria has saved over 1½ million workdays, and many persons from death.

Great progress has also been made in eradicating typhus, from which the people in Bosnia-Herzegovina have always suffered, particularly in the postwar period. Over 100 doctors, 370 assistant epidemiologists, and 2,500 rural groups participated in the action against typhus; 150,000 kilograms

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of DDT were used. Typhus was overcome by exterminating typhus lice, but this work can be wasted if the battle against lice is not continued as has already happened in some areas.

The Health Service in Bosnia-Herzegovina has also increased the number of hospital beds from 2,000 in 1939 to over 5,000 today. Sanitariums and hot-springs resorts had only 50 beds after the war; today they have 1,600. Tuberculosis hospitals had only 100 beds before the war; today they have over 1,000.

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